



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(54) Title: 5-METHANESULFONAMIDO-1-INDANONES AS AN INHIBITOR OF CYCLOOXYGENASE-2			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The compound of formula (I') and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof have been found to be useful in the treatment of inflammation particularly cyclooxygenase mediated diseases including pain, fever and inflammation of a variety of conditions including rheumatic fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, low back and neck pain, dysmenorrhea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis degenerative joint diseases (osteoarthritis), gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns, injuries.</p>			
<div style="text-align: right;">(I')</div>			

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AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

5-METHANESULFONAMIDO-1-INDANONES AS AN INHIBITOR  
OF CYCLOOXYGENASE-2

RELATED US APPLICATION DATA

5

This is a continuation-in-part of U.S.S.N. 07/989,286 filed  
December 11, 1992 and U.S.S.N. 08/033,397, filed March 19, 1993.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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This invention relates to compounds and pharmaceutical  
compositions for the treatment of inflammation, particularly  
cyclooxygenase mediated diseases and methods of treating thereof.

15

Non-steroidal, antiinflammatory drugs exert most of their  
antiinflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity and inhibit  
hormone-induced uterine contractions and certain types of cancer  
growth through inhibition of prostaglandin G/H synthase, also known as  
cyclooxygenase. Up until recently, only one form of cyclooxygenase  
had been characterized, this corresponding to cyclooxygenase-1 or the  
constitutive enzyme, as originally identified in bovine seminal vesicles.

20

Recently the gene for an inducible form of cyclooxygenase  
(cyclooxygenase-2) has been cloned, sequenced and characterized from  
chicken, murine and human sources. This enzyme is distinct from the  
cyclooxygenase-1 which has now also been cloned, sequenced and  
characterized from sheep, murine and human sources. The second form  
of cyclooxygenase, cyclooxygenase-2, is rapidly and readily inducible  
by a number of agents including mitogens, endotoxin, hormones,  
cytokines and growth factors. As prostaglandins have physiological and  
pathological roles, we have concluded that the constitutive enzyme,  
cyclooxygenase-1, is responsible, in large part, for endogenous basal  
release of prostaglandins and hence is important in their physiological  
functions such as the maintenance of gastrointestinal integrity and renal  
blood flow. In contrast, we have concluded that the inducible form,  
cyclooxygenase-2, is mainly responsible for the pathological effects of  
prostaglandins where rapid induction of the enzyme would occur in

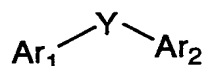
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response to such agents as inflammatory agents, hormones, growth factors, and cytokines. Thus, a selective inhibitor of cyclooxygenase-2 will have similar antiinflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic properties of a conventional non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug (NSAID), and in addition would inhibit hormone-induced uterine contractions and have potential anti-cancer effects, but will have a diminished ability to induce some of the mechanism-based side effects. In particular, such a compound should have a reduced potential for gastrointestinal toxicity, a reduced potential for renal side effects, a reduced effect on bleeding times and a lessened ability to induce asthma attacks in aspirin-sensitive asthmatic subjects.

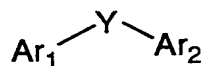
### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention encompasses compounds of Formula I useful in the treatment of inflammation such as cyclooxygenase mediated diseases, particularly cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases .



I

The invention also encompasses methods of treating inflammation including cyclooxygenase mediated diseases, particularly cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases comprising: administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula I.

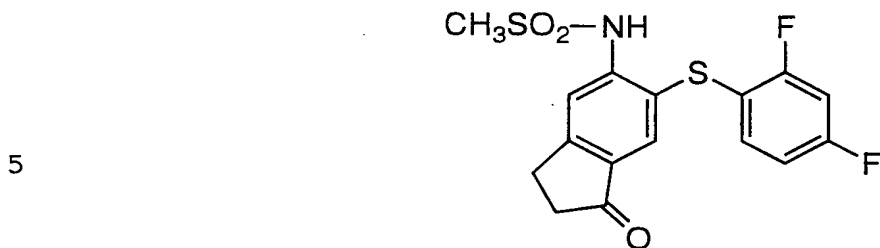


I

The invention also encompasses certain pharmaceutical compositions for treatment of inflammation including cyclooxygenase mediated diseases, particularly cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases comprising compounds of Formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier..

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The invention also encompasses the compound 12



12

10 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof which are useful in the treatment of inflammation such as cyclooxygenase mediated diseases, in particular cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases.

15 The invention also encompasses anti-inflammatory pharmaceutical compositions such as those useful for inhibiting cyclooxygenase and for treating cyclooxygenase mediated diseases as disclosed herein comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of the compound of Formula I as described herein.

20 The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a compound of Formulas I as an active ingredient or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, thereof, and may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases including  
25 inorganic bases and organic bases. Salts derived from inorganic bases include aluminum, ammonium, calcium, copper, ferric, ferrous, lithium, magnesium, manganic salts, manganous, potassium, sodium, zinc, and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium salts. Salts derived from  
30 pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines, and basic ion exchange resins, such as arginine, betaine, caffeine, choline, N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine, diethylamine, 2-diethylaminoethanol, 2-

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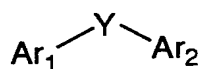
dimethylaminoethanol, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, N-ethylmorpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, glucamine, glucosamine, histidine, hydrabamine, isopropylamine, lysine, methylglucamine, morpholine, piperazine, piperidine, polyamine resins, procaine, purines, theobromine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, tripropylamine, tromethamine, and the like.

The invention also encompasses methods of inhibiting cyclooxygenase and treating cyclooxygenase mediated diseases comprising: administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula I as disclosed herein.

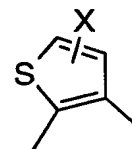
It will be understood that in the discussion of methods of treatment which follows, references to the compound of Formula I are meant to also include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention encompasses compounds of Formula I useful in the treatment of inflammation such as cyclooxygenase mediated diseases, particularly cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases



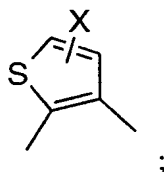
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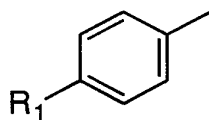
wherein Y is O, S, S(O), S(O)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -NH-, CO or X is H, halo, including Cl and Br, or C<sub>1</sub>-6alkyl; and Ar<sub>1</sub> and Ar<sub>2</sub> are as defined below in the following five embodiments.

In one embodiment the invention encompasses compounds of Formula I wherein Y is

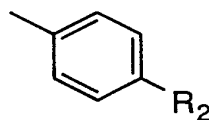
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5 Ar<sub>1</sub> is



10 Ar<sub>2</sub> is



15

wherein

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently selected from the group consisting of

- 20
- (a) NHS(O)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl,
  - (b) halo, including Fluoro,
  - (c) C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl,
  - (d) S(O)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl,
  - (e) OC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, and
  - (f) hydrogen,

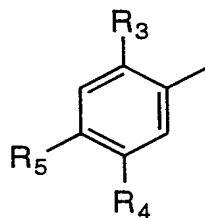
with the proviso that R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are not simultaneously the same.

25 In a second embodiment, the invention encompasses compounds of Formula I wherein

wherein Y is O, S, S(O), S(O)<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -NH- or CO, preferably S or O;

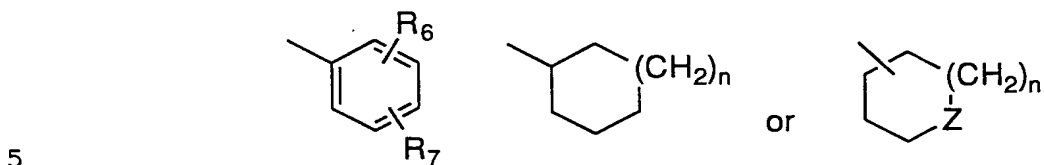
Ar<sub>1</sub> is

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Ar<sub>2</sub> is a group selected from the group consisting of:



wherein

10 R<sub>3</sub> is NHS(O)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, NHS(O)<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, or  
N(CH<sub>3</sub>CO)S(O)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>;

R<sub>4</sub> is selected from the group consisting of

- 15 (a) acyl such as CO- C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl,  
(b) cyano,  
(c) carboxy;  
(d) carboxy C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl ester,  
(e) carboxamide,  
(f) C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl sulfinyl,  
(g) C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl sulfonyl, and  
20 (h) nitro;

25 R<sub>5</sub> is H, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl, or R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are joined together to form a  
saturated monocyclic ring of five (5) carbons, wherein one of the  
carbons is substituted with an oxo or oximino group, or one of  
the carbons may be replaced by S(O)<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are each independently selected from the group consisting of  
hydrogen, C<sub>1-3</sub>alkyl or halo, including fluoro;

30 n is 0, 1, or 2; and  
Z is O or S.

In a third embodiment the invention encompasses  
compounds of formula I wherein

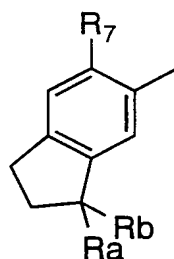


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Y is O;

Ar<sub>1</sub> is

5



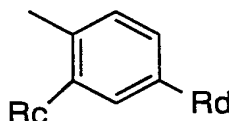
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R<sub>7</sub> is a group such as

- (a) NHS(O)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl,
- (b) N(CH<sub>3</sub>CO)S(O)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or
- (c) NHS(O)<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>; and

15

Ra and Rb are jointly oxo or oximino;

Ar<sub>2</sub> is

20

wherein Rc and Rd are each independently selected from hydrogen or halo, such as fluoro, Cl, Br, or Iodo.

With regard to the third embodiment Ar<sub>2</sub> may alternatively be tri substituted with substituents independently selected from:

25

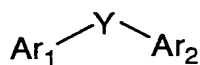
- (a) hydrogen,
- (b) F, Cl, Br, or I,
- (c) methyl or ethyl,
- (d) -CF<sub>3</sub>,
- (e) vinyl or -C≡CH,
- (f) -OCH<sub>3</sub> or -OCF<sub>3</sub>,
- (g) SCH<sub>3</sub> or SCF<sub>3</sub>,
- (h) CN, or
- (i) N<sub>3</sub>,

30

the substituents residing at position 1, 3 and 5 of the phenyl.

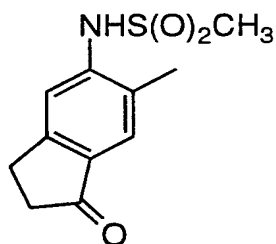
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Thus one alternative to this third embodiment is the compounds of Formula I



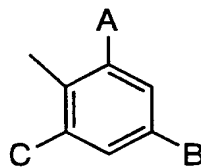
wherein

Ar<sub>1</sub> is



Y is O or S; and

Ar<sub>2</sub> is



wherein A, B and C are each independently selected from

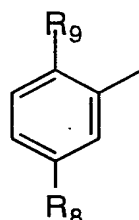
- (a) hydrogen,
- (b) F, Cl, Br, or I,
- (c) methyl or ethyl,
- (d) -CF<sub>3</sub>,
- (e) vinyl or -C≡CH,
- (f) -OCH<sub>3</sub> or -OCF<sub>3</sub>,
- (g) SCH<sub>3</sub> or SCF<sub>3</sub>,

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- (h) CN, or  
(i) N<sub>3</sub>.

In a fourth embodiment the invention encompasses  
compounds of Formula I wherein

Y is O or S;  
Ar<sub>1</sub> is



wherein

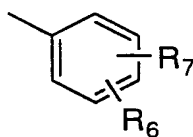
R<sub>9</sub> is a group such as R<sub>x</sub>S(O)<sub>2</sub>NR, wherein

R<sub>x</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-3alkyl or CF<sub>3</sub>, and

R is hydrogen or a pharmaceutically acceptable cation;

R<sub>8</sub> is nitro or acyl, such as CO-C<sub>1</sub>-3alkyl;

Ar<sub>2</sub> is

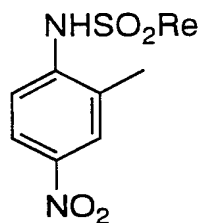


R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are each independently selected from the group consisting of  
hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-3alkyl or halo, including fluoro;

In a fifth embodiment the invention encompasses  
compounds of Formula I wherein

Ar<sub>1</sub> is

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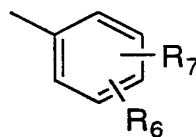
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Re is C<sub>1</sub>-3alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

Y is O, S, S(O), or S(O)<sub>2</sub>; and

Ar<sub>2</sub> is

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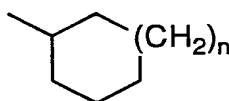


wherein

15 R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-3alkyl or halo, including fluoro; or

Ar<sub>2</sub> is

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wherein n is 0, 1, or 2.

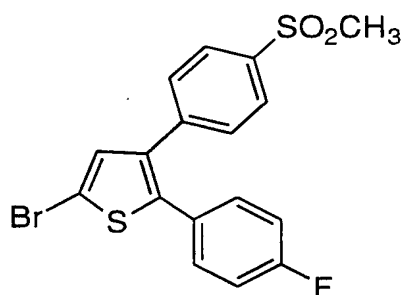
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Exemplifying this aspect of the invention are the following compounds:

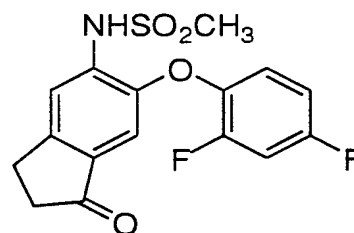
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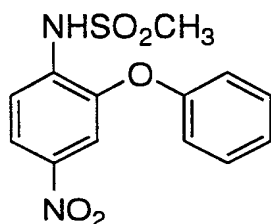


A

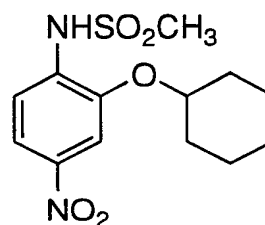


B

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C

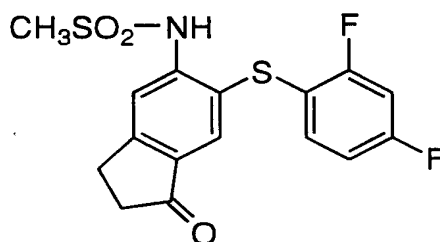


D

15

as well as compound compound 12 mentioned above

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12

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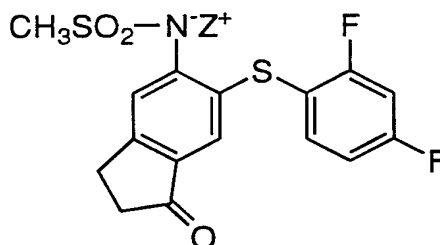
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

As is appreciated by those of skill in the art, compounds A to D are known by the names Dup 697 (compound A), Flosulide (compound B), Nimesulide (compound C), and NS 398 (compound D).

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Illustrative of the pharmaceutically acceptable salts is the formula

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wherein  $Z^+$  is a pharmaceutically acceptable counterion. As is well appreciated by those of skill in the art, the pharmaceutically acceptable counterions include, aluminum, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, barium, zinc, ammonium, or an amino acid such as glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, serine, threonine, aspartic acid, asparagine, glutamic acid, lysine, hydroxylysine, histidine, arginine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan, thyroxine, cystine, cysteine, methionine, proline, hydroxyproline, ornithine, b-alanine, a-amino butyric acid, sarcosine, betaine, homoserine, and citrulline, or mono, di, or triC<sub>1</sub>-6alkylamino.

The invention also encompasses anti-inflammatory pharmaceutical compositions such as for inhibiting cyclooxygenase and for treating cyclooxygenase mediated diseases as disclosed herein comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula I as described above.

Within this embodiment the invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions for inhibiting cyclooxygenase-2 and for treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases as disclosed herein comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula I as described above.

The invention also encompasses a method of inflammation such as inhibiting cyclooxygenase (eg cyclooxygenase-2) and treating cyclooxygenase (eg cyclooxygenase-2) mediated diseases as disclosed herein comprising:

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administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula I as described above.

Within this embodiment the invention encompasses a method of selectively inhibiting cyclooxygenase-2 and selectively  
5 treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases as disclosed herein comprising:

administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula I as disclosed  
10 herein. For purpose of this specification a compound that is selective for the inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2 or for treatment of cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases is a compound that demonstrates an in vitro or in vivo IC<sub>50</sub> ratio for COX-1 to COX-2 of approximately 1000 or greater.

As disclosed elsewhere in this specification in further  
15 detail, these diseases include pain, fever and inflammation of a variety of conditions including rheumatic fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, low back and neck pain, dysmenorrhea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis  
20 degenerative joint diseases (osteoarthritis), gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns, injuries.

The compound of Formula I is useful for the relief of pain, fever and inflammation of a variety of conditions including rheumatic  
25 fever, symptoms associated with influenza or other viral infections, common cold, low back and neck pain, dysmenorrhea, headache, toothache, sprains and strains, myositis, neuralgia, synovitis, arthritis, including rheumatoid arthritis degenerative joint diseases (osteoarthritis), gout and ankylosing spondylitis, bursitis, burns,  
30 injuries, following surgical and dental procedures. In addition, such a compound may inhibit cellular neoplastic transformations and metastatic tumor growth and hence can be used in the treatment of cancer. The compounds of Formula I will also inhibit prostanoid-induced smooth muscle contraction by preventing the synthesis of contractile prostanoids

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and hence may be of use in the treatment of dysmenorrhea, premature labor and asthma. Compounds of formula 1 may also be useful in the treatment of Alzheimers disease and menentia.

5 By virtue of their high cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) activity and/or their specificity for cyclooxygenase-2 over cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1), the compound of Formula I will prove useful as alternatives to conventional non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID'S) particularly where such non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be contra-indicated such as in patients with peptic ulcers, gastritis, regional enteritis, ulcerative colitis, diverticulitis or with a recurrent history of  
10 gastrointestinal lesions; GI bleeding, coagulation disorders including anemia such as hypoprothrombinemia, haemophilia or other bleeding problems; kidney disease; those prior to surgery or taking anticoagulants.

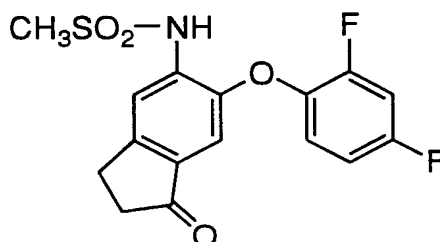
15 Similarly, the compound of Formula I, will be useful as a partial or complete substitute for conventional NSAID'S in preparations wherein they are presently co-administered with other agents or ingredients. Thus in further aspects, the invention encompasses pharmaceutical compositions for treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases as defined above comprising a non-toxic therapeutically  
20 effective amount of the compound of Formula I as defined above and one or more ingredients such as another pain reliever including acetaminophen or phenacetin; a potentiator including caffeine; an H2-antagonist, aluminum or magnesium hydroxide, simethicone, a decongestant including phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine,  
25 pseudophedrine, oxymetazoline, ephinephrine, naphazoline, xylometazoline, propylhexedrine, or levo-desoxyephedrine; an antitussive including codeine, hydrocodone, caramiphen, carbetapentane, or dexamethorphan; a diuretic; a sedating or non-sedating antihistamine. In addition the invention encompasses a method  
30 of treating cyclooxygenase mediated diseases comprising: administration to a patient in need of such treatment a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound of Formula I, optionally



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co-administered with one or more of such ingredients as listed immediately above.

The compounds of the present invention is an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase-2 and is thereby useful in the treatment of cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases as enumerated above. This activity is illustrated by it's ability to selectively inhibit cyclooxygenase-2 over cyclooxygenase-1. Accordingly, in one assay, the ability of the compounds of this invention to treat cyclooxygenase mediated diseases can be demonstrated by measuring the amount of prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>) synthesized in the presence of arachidonic acid, cyclooxygenase-1 or cyclooxygenase-2 and a compound of formula I. The IC<sub>50</sub> values represent the concentration of inhibitor required to return PGE<sub>2</sub> synthesis to 50 % of that obtained as compared to the uninhibited control. Illustrating this aspect, is the a comparison is provided hereinunder of the compound 12 with Flosulide:



Flosulide

This compound and it's method of preparation is disclosed in US 4,375,479, issued to Schroeder, et al., March 1, 1983

By way of comparison, Ibuprofen has an IC<sub>50</sub> for COX-2 of 1 mM, and Indomethacin has an IC<sub>50</sub> for COX-2 of approximately 100 nM.

For the treatment of any of these cyclooxygenase mediated diseases the compound of Formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may be administered orally, topically, parenterally, by inhalation spray or rectally in dosage unit formulations containing conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous

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injections, intravenous, intramuscular, intrasternal injection or infusion techniques. In addition to the treatment of warm-blooded animals such as mice, rats, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, cats, etc., the compounds of the invention are effective in the treatment of humans.

5 As indicated above, pharmaceutical compositions for treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases as defined may optionally include one or more ingredients as listed above.

10 The pharmaceutical compositions containing the active ingredient may be in a form suitable for oral use, for example, as tablets, troches, lozenges, aqueous or oily suspensions, dispersible powders or granules, emulsions, hard or soft capsules, or syrups or elixirs. Compositions intended for oral use may be prepared according to any method known to the art for the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions and such compositions may contain one or more agents  
15 selected from the group consisting of sweetening agents, flavoring agents, coloring agents and preserving agents in order to provide pharmaceutically elegant and palatable preparations. Tablets contain the active ingredient in admixture with non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. These excipients may be for example, inert diluents, such as calcium  
20 carbonate, sodium carbonate, lactose, calcium phosphate or sodium phosphate; granulating and disintegrating agents, for example, corn starch, or alginic acid; binding agents, for example starch, gelatin or acacia, and lubricating agents, for example magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc. The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by  
25 known techniques to delay disintegration and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and thereby provide a sustained action over a longer period. For example, a time delay material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed. They may also be coated by the techniques described in the U.S. Patents 4,256,108;  
30 4,166,452; and 4,265,874 to form osmotic therapeutic tablets for control release.

Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert

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solid diluent, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil medium, for example peanut oil, liquid paraffin, or olive oil.

5           Aqueous suspensions contain the active materials in admixture with excipients suitable for the manufacture of aqueous suspensions. Such excipients are suspending agents, for example sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-  
10 cellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents may be a naturally-occurring phosphatide, for example lecithin, or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids, for example polyoxyethylene stearate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethylenoxycetanol, or condensation  
15 products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example polyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions may also contain one or more  
20 preservatives, for example ethyl, or n-propyl, p-hydroxybenzoate, one or more coloring agents, one or more flavoring agents, and one or more sweetening agents, such as sucrose, saccharin or aspartame.

          Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil, for example arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil, or in a mineral oil such as liquid paraffin.  
25           The oily suspensions may contain a thickening agent, for example beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set forth above, and flavoring agents may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation. These compositions may be preserved by the  
30 addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

          Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water provide the active ingredient in admixture with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting

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agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those already mentioned above. Additional excipients, for example sweetening, flavoring and coloring agents, may also be present.

5 The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, for example olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, for example liquid paraffin or mixtures of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be naturally-occurring gums, for example gum acacia or gum tragacanth, naturally-occurring phosphatides, for example soy  
10 bean, lecithin, and esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example sorbitan monooleate, and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide, for example polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening and flavoring agents.

15 Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents, for example glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol or sucrose. Such formulations may also contain a demulcent, a preservative and flavoring and coloring agents. The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oleagenous suspension. This suspension may be formulated according to the known art using  
20 those suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents which have been mentioned above. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution in 1,3-butane diol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed  
25 are water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectables.

30 The compound of Formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof may also be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration of the drug. These compositions can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable non-irritating

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excipient which is solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials are cocoa butter and polyethylene glycols.

5 For topical use, creams, ointments, jellies, solutions or suspensions, etc., containing the compound of Formula (I) are employed. (For purposes of this application, topical application shall include mouth washes and gargles.)

10 Dosage levels of the order of from about 0.01 mg to about 140 mg per kilogram of body weight per day are useful in the treatment of the above-indicated conditions, or alternatively about 0.5 mg to about 7 g. per patient per day. For example, inflammation may be effectively treated by the administration of from about 0.01 to 50 mg of the compound per kilogram of body weight per day, or alternatively about 0.5 mg to about 1.0 g per patient per day. A typical dosage range is 15 100 or 200 mg to about 1000 mg. An upper ranges of 500 or 2000 mg is also be regarded as typical.

The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration. For example, a formulation intended for the oral 20 administration of humans may contain from 0.5 mg to 5 g of active agent compounded with an appropriate and convenient amount of carrier material which may vary from about 5 to about 95 percent of the total composition. Dosage unit forms will generally contain between from about 1 mg to about 1000 mg of an active ingredient, typically 25 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 300 mg, 400 mg, 500 mg, 600 mg, 800 mg, or 1000 mg.

30 It will be understood, however, that the specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, route of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination and the severity of the particular disease undergoing therapy.

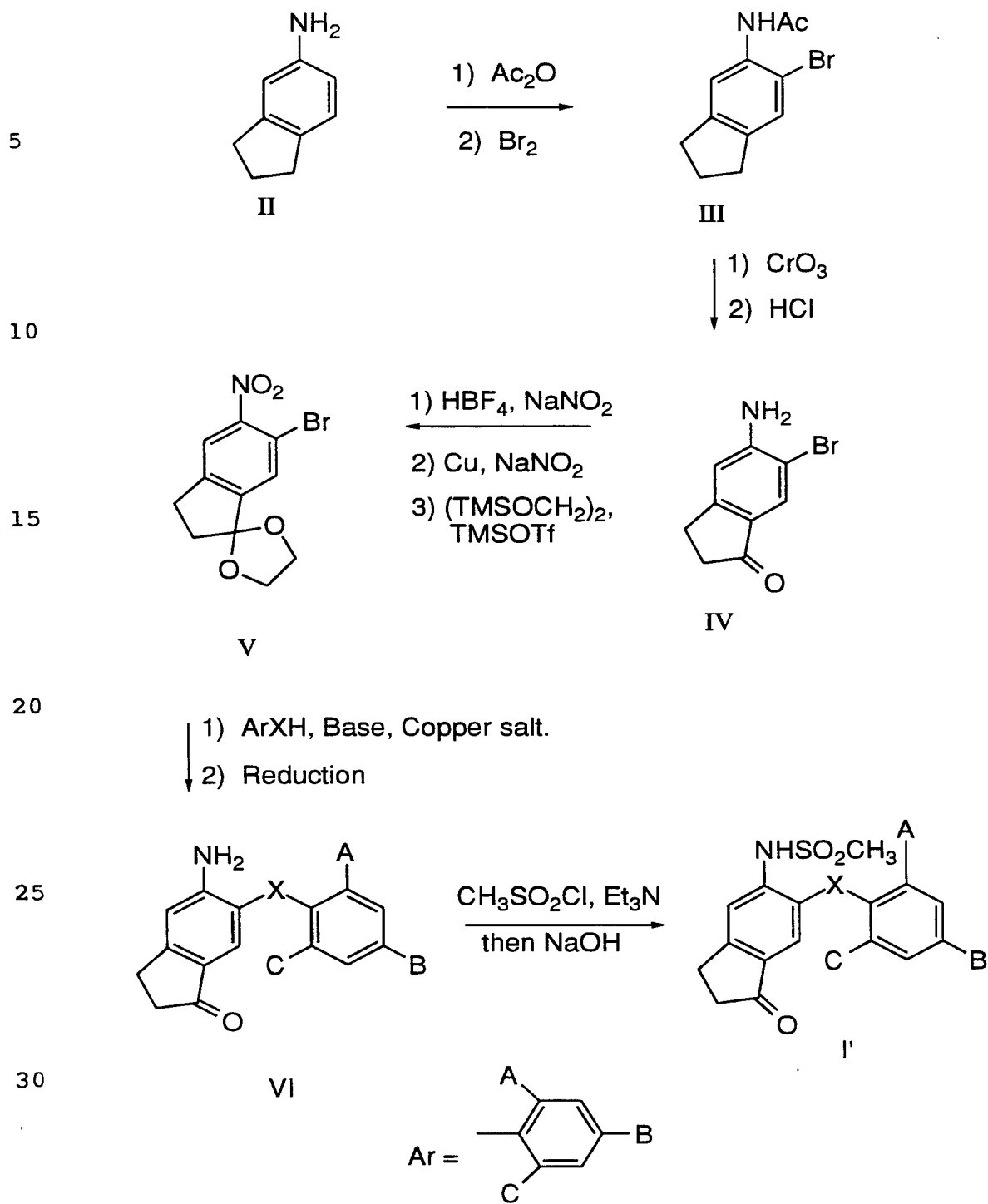
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Compounds of the instant invention are conveniently prepared using the procedures described in the methods below. Additional relevant chemistry is described in US 4,375,479, issued to Schroeder, et al., March 1, 1983 which is hereby incorporated by reference.

#### Method A

5-Aminoindane II is acetylated, followed by bromination to give the 5-acetylamino-6-bromoindane III. Oxidation with chromium trioxide in aqueous acetic acid, followed by acidic hydrolysis gives the 5-amino-6-bromo-1-indanone IV. The amino group is converted to the nitro group by diazotization followed by treatment of the corresponding diazonium salt with sodium nitrite in the presence of copper powder. Subsequent protection of the carbonyl as a dioxolane provides 5-nitro-6-bromo-1-indanone ethylene ketal V. Coupling with an appropriate nucleophile proceeds under basic conditions with or without the presence of a copper salt. Reduction of the nitro group with iron powder or tin(II) chloride in aqueous ethanol with concomitant hydrolysis of the ketal group leads to amino indanone VI. Sulfonylation with excess methanesulfonyl chloride in the presence of trimethylamine yields the corresponding bissulfonamide, which upon subsequent hydrolysis with sodium hydroxide yields the title compound I'.

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METHOD A

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Method B

4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzaldehyde is coupled with an appropriate nucleophile under basic conditions to give VIII. Reduction of the nitro groups with iron powder or tin /II chloride in aqueous ethanol gives the corresponding aniline, which is converted to the  
5 bissulfonamide with excess methanesulfonyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine. Basic hydrolysis of the bissulfonamide then yields IX. A two carbon elongation step with triethyl phosphonoacetate anion (prepared from treatment with sodium hydride) or (carbethoxy-methylene)triphenylphosphorane provides an  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated ester.  
10 Reduction of the double bond with 10% palladium on charocoal under hydrogen atmosphere followed by ester hydrolysis affords acid X. The acid X is converted to the acid chloride and then treated with aluminum chloride or other standard Friedel-Crafts Lewis acid catalysts to give  
15 the title compound I'.

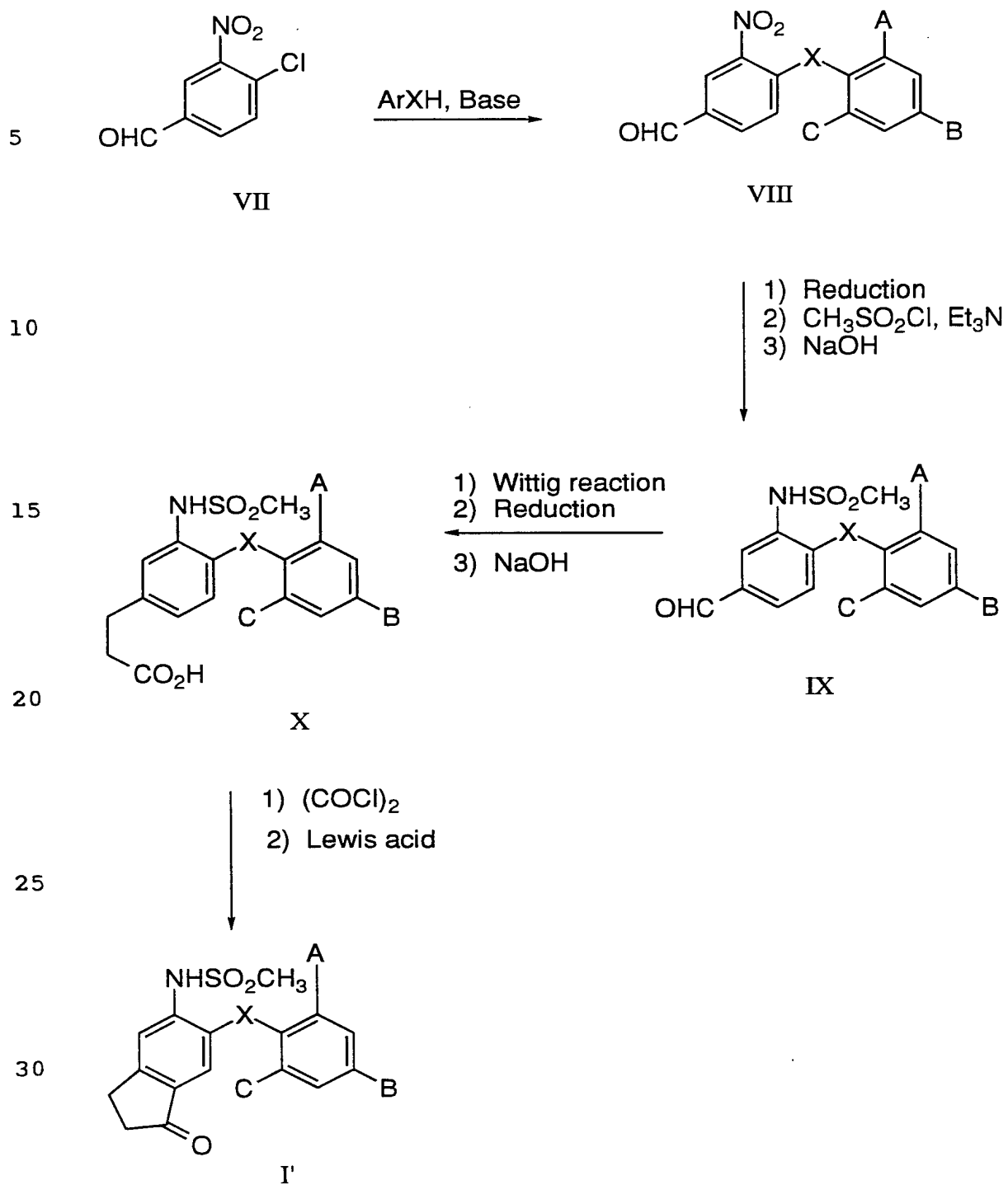
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METHOD B

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### Assays for Determining Biological Activity

The compound of Formula I were tested using the following assays to determine their cyclooxygenase-2 inhibiting activity.

5

#### Inhibition of Cyclooxygenase Activity

Compounds were tested as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase activity in whole cell and microsomal cyclooxygenase assays. Both of these assays measured prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> synthesis in response to arachidonic acid, using a radioimmunoassay. Cells used for whole cell assays, and from which microsomes were prepared for microsomal assays, were human osteosarcoma 143 cells (which specifically express cyclooxygenase-2) and human U-937 cells (which specifically express cyclooxygenase-1). In these assays, 100% activity is defined as the difference between prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> synthesis in the absence and presence of arachidonate addition.

15

#### Rat Paw Edema Assay - Protocol

20

Male Sprague-Dawley rats (150-200 g) were fasted overnight and were given po either vehicle (1% methocel) or a test compound. One hr later, a line was drawn using a permanent marker at the level above the ankle in one hind paw to define the area of the paw to be monitored. The paw volume (V<sub>0</sub>) was measured using a plethysmometer (Ugo-Basile, Italy) based on the principle of water displacement. The animals were then injected subplantarily with 50 µl of 1% carrageenan solution in saline (FMC Corp, Maine) into the paw using an insulin syringe with a 25-gauge needle (i.e. 500 µg carrageenan per paw). Three hr later, the paw volume (V<sub>3</sub>) was measured and the increases in paw volume (V<sub>3</sub> - V<sub>0</sub>) were calculated. The animals were sacrificed by CO<sub>2</sub> asphyxiation and the absence or presence of stomach lesions scored. Data were compared with the vehicle-control values and percent inhibition calculated. Since a maximum of 60-70% inhibition

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(paw edema) was obtained with standard NSAIDs, ED<sub>30</sub> values were used for comparison and at at least 3 different concentrations. At least 6 animals were used at each concentration. All treatment groups were coded to eliminate observer bias.

5

### Representative Biological Data

10 The compounds of the present invention are inhibitors of cyclooxygenase-2 and are thereby useful in the treatment of inflammation such cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases as enumerated above. The activities of the compound against cyclooxygenase may be seen in the representative results shown below. In the assay, inhibition is determined by measuring the amount of prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>) synthesized in the presence of arachidonic acid, cyclooxygenase-1 or  
15 cyclooxygenase-2 and a putative inhibitor. The IC<sub>50</sub> values represent the concentration of putative inhibitor required to return PGE<sub>2</sub> synthesis to 50% of that obtained as compared to the uninhibited control.

20 The results for inhibition of PGE<sub>2</sub> production may be seen in the following Table.

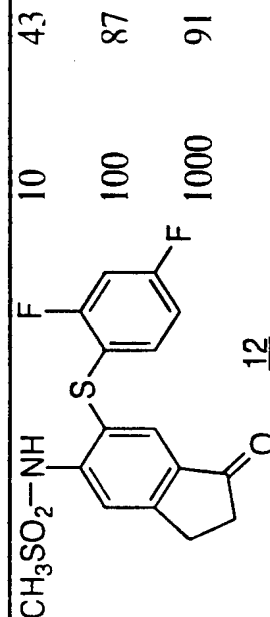
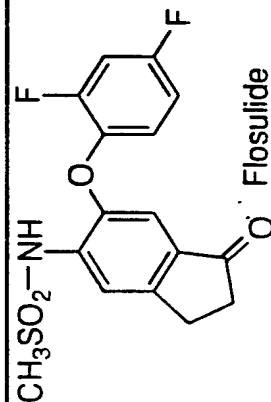
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COMPARISON OF SELECTED COMPOUNDS WITH FLOSLULIDE

INDOMETHACIN	COX-2		COX-1		Rat Paw		Rat Plasma		t1/2	
	CONC(nM)	% INHB	% INHB	ED <sub>30</sub> (mpk)	EDEMA	Levels @ 1 hr	ED <sub>30</sub> (mpk)	Monkeys (n=2)	Monkeys (n=2)	Monkeys (n=2)
	IC <sub>50</sub>	50 nM	10 nM		1.1 ± .3			(μg/ml)	(μg/ml)	(Estimated)

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	CONC(nM)	COX-2 % INHB	COX-1 %INHB	Rat Paw EDEMA ED <sub>30</sub> (mpk)	Rat Plasma Levels @ 1 hr (µg/ml)	Monkey C <sub>max</sub> (µg/ml)	t <sub>1/2</sub> Monkey(n=2) (Estimated)
<chem>CC(=O)C1=C(C=C(C=C1C2=CC=C(C=C2)C(=O)NCS3=CC=C(C=C3)Cl)OC4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl)C(=O)N</chem> <div>4</div>	IC <sub>50</sub>	8 nM	Inactive at 100 µM	0.22			
<chem>CC(=O)C1=C(C=C(C=C1C2=CC=C(C=C2)C(=O)NCS3=CC=C(C=C3)Cl)SC4=CC=C(C=C4)Cl)C(=O)N</chem> <div>17</div>	IC <sub>50</sub>	7 nM		0.1			

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BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF PREPARED EXAMPLES

	Compound #	COX-2 IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	COX-1 IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	Rat Paw Edema ED <sub>30</sub> (mpk)	
5					Schering U.S. Patent 4,244,960
	1	30			
	2	9			
	3 (Flosulide)	50	>50,000	0.62	Schering U.S. Patent 4,375,479
10	4	8	>100,000	0.22	
	5	100			
	6	50	>100,000	0.16	
	7	100			
	8	100			
15	9	100			
	10	8	>10,000	3.0	
	11	10			
	12	50	>10,000	0.3	
	13	100			
20	14	13			
	15	10			
	16	11			
	17	7		0.1	
	18	60	>100,000		
	19	100			
25	20	50			
	21	100			
	22	50			
	23	300			
	24	100			
	25	1,000			
30					

## NMR DATA FOR EXAMPLES

## Compound

#	X	A	B	C	NMR $\delta$ (ppm)
1	O	H	H	H	See US 4,244,960
2	O	H	Br	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, 2H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 6.94 (d, 2H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 3.13 (t, 2H), 2.70 (t, 2H).
3	O	F	F	H	See US 4,375,479
4	O	Cl	Cl	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.08 (d, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 3.10 (t, 2H), 2.68 (t, 2H).
5	O	H	SMe	H	(Acetone-d <sub>6</sub> ) 8.65 (brs, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, 2H), 7.08 (d, 2H), 7.01 (s, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 3.14 (t, 2H), 2.62 (t, 2H), 2.50 (s, 3H).
6	S	H	H	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.08 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.32-7.10 (m, 5H), 3.20 (t, 2H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 2.74 (t, 2H).

30 25 20 15 10 5

## NMR DATA FOR EXAMPLES

Compound #	X	A	B	C	NMR $\delta$ (ppm)
7	S	F	H	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.02 (s, 1H), 7.97 (brs, 1H), 7.28 (m, 1H) 7.15 (t, 1H), 7.08 (m, 2H), 3.13 (t, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.70 (t, 2H).
8	S	H	F	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, 1H), 7.76 (s, 1H) 7.16 (t, 2H), 6.98 (t, 2H), 3.16 (t, 2H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 2.72 (t, 2H).
9	S	H	Cl	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.82 (brs, 2H), 7.25 (d, 2H), 7.08 d, 2H), 3.20 (t, 2H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 2.75 (t, 2H).
10	S	H	Br	H	(Acetone-d <sub>6</sub> ) 9.15 (brs, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.65(s, 1H), 7.54 (d, 2H), 7.22 (d, 2H), 3.18 (t, 2H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 2.65 (t, 2H).
11	S	H	I	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.78 (brs, 2H), 7.56 (d, 2H), 6.82 (d, 2H), 3.18 (t, 2H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 2.71 (t, 2H).
12	S	F	F	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.30 (m, 1H), 6.88 (m, 2H), 3.16 (t, 2H), 3.06 (s, 3H), 2.70 (t, 2H).
13	S	F	H	F	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.22 (brs, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 6.96 (m, 2H), 3.11 (t, 2H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.65 (t, 2H).

SUBSTITUTE SHEET



## NMR DATA FOR EXAMPLES

Compound #	X	A	B	C	NMR $\delta$ (ppm)
14	S	F	Cl	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.92 (brs, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H) 7.08 (m, 3H), 3.14 (t, 2H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 2.70 (t, 2H).
15	S	F	Br	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.91 (brs, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H) 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.00 (t, 1H), 3.13 (t, 2H), 3.03 (s, 3H) 2.70 (t, 2H).
16	S	Cl	F	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.82 (brs, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.19 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, 2H), 3.18 (t, 2H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 2.71 (t, 2H).
17	S	Cl	Cl	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.46 (d, 1H), 7.10 (dd, 1H), 6.68 (d, 1H), 3.20 (t, 2H), 3.02 (s, 3H), 2.78 (t, 3H).
18	S	F	Br	F	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.18 (brs, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, 2H), 3.14 (t, 2H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.69 (t, 2H).
19	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.68 (brs, 1H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 7.15 (t, 1H), 7.05 (t, 1H), 6.76 (d, 1H), 3.18 (t, 2H), 2.82 (s, 3H), 2.75 (t, 2H).
20	S	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 4H), 3.16 (t, 2H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 2.72 (t, H), 2.30 (s, 3H).

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

## NMR DATA FOR EXAMPLES

Compound		NMR $\delta$ (ppm)			
#	X	A	B	C	
21	S	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, 1H), 7.30 (m, 2H), 6.92 (d, 1H), 3.18 (t, 2H), 2.86 (s, 3H), 2.73 (t, 2H).
22	S	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.80 (brs, 1H), 7.52 (d, 2H), 7.16 (d, 2H), 3.23 (t, 2H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.78 (t, 2H).
23	S	H	OCH <sub>3</sub>	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.80 (brs, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.20 (d, 2H), 6.72 (d, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.13 (t, 2H), 2.79 (s, 3H), 2.69 (t, 2H).
24	S	H	CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 6.65 (q, 1H), 5.72 (d, 1H), 5.28 (d, 1H), 3.18 (t, 2H), 2.80 (s, 3H), 2.75 (t, 2H).
25	S	H	Et	H	(CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.80 (brs, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.12 (s, 4H), 3.18 (t, 2H), 2.77 (s, 3H), 2.73 (t, 2H), 2.61 (q, 2H), 1.19 (t, 3H).

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### EXAMPLES

The invention is illustrated by the following non-limiting examples. Unless stated otherwise it is to be understood that (i) all operations were carried out at room or ambient temperature, that is, at a temperature in the range 18-25°C; (ii) evaporation of solvent was carried out using a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure (600-4000 pascals: 4.5-30 mm. Hg) with a bath temperature of up to 60°C; (iii) the course of reactions was followed by thin layer chromatography (TLC) and reaction times are given for illustration only; (iv) melting points are uncorrected and 'd' indicates decomposition; the melting points given are those obtained for the materials prepared as described; polymorphism may result in isolation of materials with different melting points in some preparations; (v) the structure and purity of all final products were assured by at least one of the following techniques: TLC, mass spectrometry, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectrometry or microanalytical data; (vi) yields are given for illustration only; (vii) when given, NMR data is in the form of delta (δ) values for major diagnostic protons, given in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard, determined at 300 MHz or 400 MHz using the indicated solvent; conventional abbreviations used for signal shape are: s. singlet; d. doublet; t. triplet; m. multiplet; br. broad; etc.: in addition "Ar" signifies an aromatic signal; and (viii) chemical symbols have their usual meanings; the following abbreviations have also been used v (volume), w (weight), b.p. (boiling point), m.p. (melting point), L (liter(s)), mL (milliliters), g (gram(s)), mg (milligrams(s)), mol (moles), mmol (millimoles), eq (equivalent(s)).

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PREPARATION EXAMPLE FOR METHOD A (COMPOUND 12)5-Methanesulfonamido-6-(2,4-difluorophenylthio)-1-indanoneStep 1: 5-Acetylaminoindane

To a solution of 5-aminoindane (10.0 g, 7.5 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (100 mL) was added dropwise acetic anhydride (9.2 g, 9.0 mmol) over a period of 15 min. After further stirring for 30 min, the mixture was quenched with 1 M aqueous NaOH (100 mL). The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layer was separated, washed successively with 1 M aqueous HCl, brine, and was then dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. Chromatography over silica gel, eluting with ethyl acetate:hexanes (1:1) afforded 12.2 g (85%) of the title compound as a light brown powder. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.44 (1H, s), 7.12 (3H, three overlapping s), 2.88 (4H, m), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.06 (2H, m).

Step 2: 5-Acetylamino-6-bromoindane

To a solution of 5-acetylaminoindane (53.0 g, 0.30 mol) in glacial acetic acid (1 L) at 10°C was added dropwise over a period of 1 h a solution of bromine (19.0 mL, 0.37 mol). The mixture was further stirred at 10°C for 15 min, and was then diluted with water until no more precipitate formed. The precipitate was collected, washed with water and dried under vacuum to give 61 g (80%) of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.14 (1H, s), 7.50 (1H, s), 7.38 (1H, s), 2.88 (4H, m), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.08 (2H, m).

Step 3: 5-Acetylamino-6-bromo-1-indanone

To a solution of 5-acetylamino-6-bromoindane (43.0 g, 0.17 mol) in glacial acetic acid (400 mL) at 50-55°C was added dropwise a solution of chromium trioxide (70.0 g, 0.7 mol) in 50% aqueous acetic acid (400 mL) over a period of 30 min. After further stirring for 15 min, the mixture was cooled to 0°C and quenched with 2-propanol (100 mL). Solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was

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diluted with water (1 L) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 500 mL). The combined ethyl acetate layer was washed with 0.5 M aqueous NaOH (1 L), brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to give 36 g (80%) of the title compound as a light brown solid which was

contaminated with about 10% of 5-bromo-6-acetylamino-1-indanone.  
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.60 (1H, s), 7.98 (1H, s), 7.90 (1H, s), 3.10 (2H, t), 2.70 (2H, t), 2.30 (3H, s).

Step 4: 5-Amino-6-bromo-1-indanone

A mixture of 5-acetylamino-6-bromo-1-indanone (36.0 g, 0.13 mol) and 6 M aqueous hydrochloric acid (800 mL) was refluxed for 1 h. The homogenous solution was then cooled to 0°C and adjusted to pH 8 with 10 M aqueous NaOH (~480 mL). The precipitate formed was collected, washed with water and dried under vacuum to afford

30.0 g (quantitative) of the title compound as a light brown powder.  
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (acetone-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.65 (1H, s), 6.90 (1H, s), 5.80 (2H, br s), 2.95 (2H, t), 2.50 (2H, t).

Step 5: 5-Nitro-6-bromo-1-indanone

To a suspension of 5-amino-6-bromo-1-indanone (30.0 g, 0.13 mol) in 20% aqueous fluoroboric acid (120 mL) at 0°C was added dropwise 4 M aqueous NaNO<sub>2</sub> (50 mL, 0.20 mol) over a period of 30 min. The mixture was stirred for 30 min after completion of addition. The resulting foamy suspension was added portionwise to a vigorously stirred mixture of copper powder (40 g, 0.62 mol) and sodium nitrite (120 g, 1.74 mol) in water (240 mL) at room temperature over a period of 15 min. During the addition, excessive foaming was broken up by the addition of small amounts of diethyl ether. After further stirring for 30 min, the mixture was filtered through celite, washed with ethyl acetate (5 x 300 mL). The ethyl acetate layer was separated, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. Chromatography over silica gel, eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, yielded 17.5 g (51%) of the title compound as a pale yellow solid.

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$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  8.10 (1H, s), 7.85 (1H, s), 3.20 (2H, t), 2.85 (2H, t); mass spectrum (DCI,  $\text{CH}_4$ )  $m/e$  256 ( $\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$ ).

Step 6: 5-Nitro-6-bromo-1-indanone ethylene ketal

To a suspension of 5-nitro-6-bromo-1-indanone (11.0 g, 43 mmol) and bis(trimethylsilyloxy)ethane (22.0 mL, 90 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (90 mL) at room temperature was added trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (100  $\mu\text{L}$ ). The mixture was stirred for 2 h and the homogeneous solution was quenched with saturated aqueous  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (100 mL). The  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  layer was separated, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated *in vacuo*. Chromatography over silica gel, eluting with ethyl acetate:hexanes (2:5), furnished 10.2 g (79%) of the title compound as a pale yellow solid.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.70 (1H, s), 7.68 (1H, s), 4.15 (4H, m), 2.98 (2H, t), 2.38 (2H, t)

Step 7: 5-Nitro-6-(2,4-difluorophenylthio)-1-indanone ethylene ketal

To a mixture of 5-nitro-6-bromo-1-indanone ethylene ketal (600 mg, 2.0 mmol) and 2,4-difluorothiophenol (F. Klages and K. Bott Chem. Ber. 97, 735 (1964)) (440 mg, 3.0 mmol) in pyridine (4.0 mL) was added a solution of 8 M aqueous potassium hydroxide (375  $\mu\text{L}$ , 3.0 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 2 h, diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate extract was washed successively with 1 M aqueous  $\text{NaOH}$  (2x), 0.5 M aqueous  $\text{HCl}$  (1x), brine, dried over anhydrous  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated *in vacuo*. Chromatography over silica gel and eluted with toluene : ethyl acetate (10:1) afforded the title compound (590 mg, 81%) as a pale yellow solid.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.12 (s, 1H), 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 4.10-3.90 (m 4H), 2.95 (t, 2H), 2.30 (t, 2H).

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Step 8: 5-Amino-6-(2,4-difluorophenylthio)-1-indanone

A mixture of 5-nitro-6-(2,4-difluorophenylthio)-1-indanone ethylene ketal (580 mg, 1.59 mmol), iron powder (500 mg, 8.9 mmol) and ammonium chloride (50 mg, 0.93 mmol) in 30 mL of ethanol:water (2:1) was refluxed for 1 h. The hot mixture was filtered through celite. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate extract was dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to give the title compound (410 mg, 81%) as a light brown solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.00 (m, 1H), 6.80 (m, 2H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 4.95 (br s, 2h), 3.05 (t, 2H), 2.65 (t, 2H).

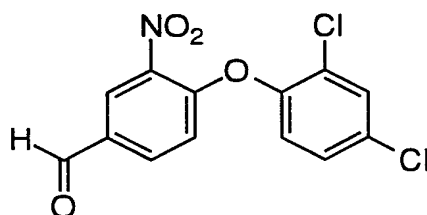
Step 9: 5-Methanesulfonamido-6-(2,4-difluorophenylthio)-1-indanone

A mixture of 5-amino-6-(2,4-difluorophenylthio)-1-indanone (400 mg, 1.25 mmol), triethylamine (1.0 mL, 7.2 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (300 µL, 3.9 mmol) in methylene chloride (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. After dilution with more methylene chloride (20 mL), the mixture was washed successively with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, 1M aqueous HCl and brine. The methylene chloride layer was separated, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to give a dark solid residue.

To a solution of the above residue in MeOH:THF (2:1, 24 mL) at room temperature was added 10M aqueous NaOH (375 µL, 3.75 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min and then acidified with 3M aqueous HCl (1.5 mL). The volatile solvents were evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was separated, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated.

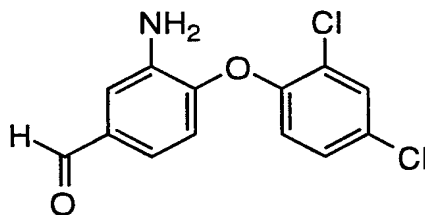
Chromatography over silica gel and elution with hexanes : ethyl acetate (1:1) yielded the title compound (350 mg, 76%) as a light brown solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.30 (m, 1H), 6.88 (m, 2H), 3.16 (t, 2H), 3.06 (s, 3H), 2.70 (t, 2H).

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PREPARATION EXAMPLE FOR METHOD B (COMPOUND 17)4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-3-nitrobenzaldehyde

To powdered potassium hydroxide (9.0 g, 0.12 mol) at 110°C was added 2,4-dichlorophenol (19.0 g, 0.12 mol) in one portion. The mixture was stirred for 15 min. and a homogenous solution resulted. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzaldehyde (20.0 g, 0.11 mol) was added and the thick mixture was stirred at 110°C for 1 h. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. Evaporation of solvent and recrystallization from ethanol afforded 27.0 g (80%) of the title compound as a pale yellow solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.80 (s, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.16 (d, 1H), 6.88 (d, 1H).

3-Amino-4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)benzaldehyde

A mixture of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-3-nitrobenzaldehyde (19.0 g, 0.06 mol), iron powder (13.0 g, 0.23 mol) and ammonium chloride (saturated aqueous solution, 50 ml) in 600 mL of ethanol:water (2:1) was refluxed for 1.5 h. The hot mixture was filtered through celite. Solvent was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was partitioned



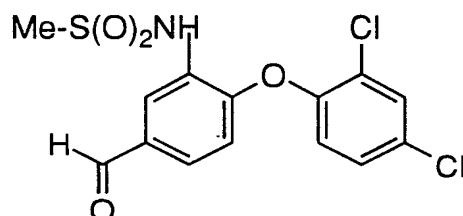
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between dichloromethane and water. The organic layer was separated, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated.

Chromatography over silica gel and elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate (2:1) gave the title compound (10.0g, 60%) as a white solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.83 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 7.25 (d, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.00 (d, 1H), 6.68 (d, 1H), 4.1 (brs, 2H).

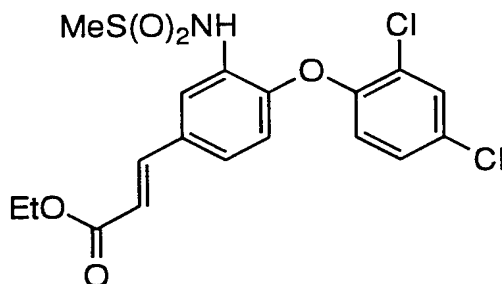
4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-3-methanesulfonamido-benzaldehyde



A mixture of 3-amino-4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)benzaldehyde (8.0 g, 0.028 mol), triethylamine (15.8 mL, 0.11 mol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (9.75 g, 0.085 mol) in dichloromethane (200 mL) was stirred at 0°C for 1 h. The mixture was then washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated to give a dark solid residue.

To a solution of the above residue in MeOH:THF (2:1, 150 mL) at 0°C was added 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide (42 mL, 84 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h and then acidified with 1M aqueous hydrochloric acid. Most of the organic solvents were evaporated in vacuo. The residue was extracted with ethyl acetate, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The solid residue was suspended in ethanol and filtered to give the title compound. The filtrate was concentrated and chromatographed over silica gel with hexanes:ethyl acetate (2:1) to give the title compound (14.0 g, 92% combined yield) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.90 (s, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.11 (d, 1H), 7.03 (brs, 1H), 6.68 (d, 1H), 3.12 (s, 3H).

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Ethyl 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-3-methanesulfonamido-cinnamate

To a suspension of sodium hydride (500 mg, 16.7 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) was added dropwise triethylphosphonoacetate (1.87 g, 8.3 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 15 min. and a homogeneous solution resulted. A solution of 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-3-methanesulfonamido-benzaldehyde (2.5 g, 6.94 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added slowly. After stirring at room temperature for 2 h, the mixture was quenched with acetic acid (1 mL). Solvent was evaporated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was separated, washed with water, brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated. Chromatography over silica gel and elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate (3:1) yielded the title compound (2.57 g, 86%) as a solid.

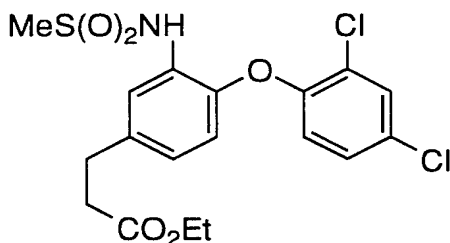
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.60 (d, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 6.36 (d, 1H), 4.25 (q, 2H) 3.08 (s, 3H), 1.30 (t, 3H).

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Ethyl 3-[4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-3-methanesulfonamido]phenyl-  
propionate

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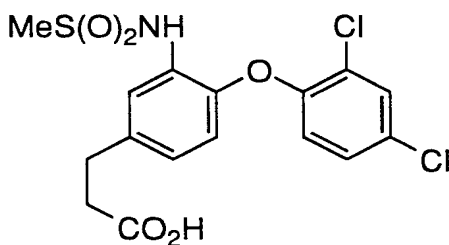
A mixture of ethyl 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-3-methane-  
sulfonamido-cinnamate (2.2 g, 5.1 mmol) and 10% palladium on  
charcoal (850 mg) in ethyl acetate (75 mL) was hydrogenated at room  
temperature under 30 psi of hydrogen atmosphere for 2 h. The catalyst  
was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated to give the title  
compound (2.1 g, quantitative yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.40 (s, 2H), 7.22 (d, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.90 (d,  
1H), 6.82 (brs, 1H), 6.59 (d, 1H), 4.08 (q, 2H), 3.0 (s, 3H), 2.90 (t, 2H),  
2.59 (t, 2H), 1.22 (t, 3H).

3-[4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)-3-methanesulfonamido]phenylpropionic  
acid

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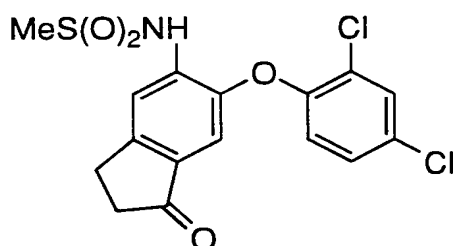
To a solution of ethyl 3-[4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-3-  
methanesulfonamido]phenylpropionate (2.1 g, 5.0 mmol) in ethanol (70  
mL) was added an aqueous solution of 2M sodium hydroxide (6.0 mL,  
12 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 45°C for 2h and acidified with  
acetic acid. Solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was diluted  
with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate layer was  
separated, washed successively with water, brine, dried over anhydrous

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magnesium sulfate and concentrated. Chromatography over silica gel and elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate (3:1) with 2% acetic acid yielded the title compound (1.7 g, 84%) as a white solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 6.96 (d, 1H), 6.92 (d, 1H), 6.78 (brs, 1H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 3.02 (s, 3H), 2.93 (t, 2H), 2.68 (t, 2H).

5-Methanesulfonamido-6-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-indanone



To a mixture of 3-[4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-3-methanesulfonamido]phenylpropionic acid (1.2 g, 3.0 mmol) and N,N-dimethylformamide (1 drop) in dichloromethane (12 mL) at 0°C was added dropwise oxalyl chloride (785 mg, 6.2 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 30 min. and solvent was evaporated in vacuo to give a foam.

The above foam residue was dissolved in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL). Aluminum trichloride anhydrous (1.2 g, 9.0 mmol) was added portionwise at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. and 1M aqueous hydrochloric acid was added. The whole mixture was extracted twice with dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts were washed successively with water, brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and concentrated.

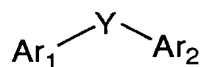
Chromatography over silica gel and elution with hexanes:ethyl acetate (2:1) afforded a solid residue. Recrystallization from ethanol yielded the title compound (870 mg, 75%) as white needles.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.08 (d, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 3.10 (t, 2H), 2.68 (t, 2H).

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

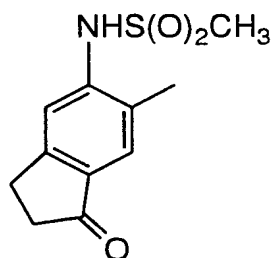
1. A compound of the formula



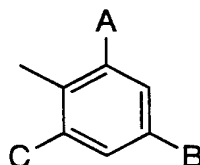
wherein

Y is O or S

Ar<sub>1</sub> is



Ar<sub>2</sub> is



wherein A, B and C are each independently selected from the group consisting of

- (a) hydrogen,
- (b) F, Cl, Br or I,
- (c) methyl or ethyl,
- (d) CF<sub>3</sub>,
- (e) vinyl or -C≡CH,
- (f) OCH<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>,
- (g) SCH<sub>3</sub> or SCF<sub>3</sub>,
- (h) CN,
- (i) N<sub>3</sub>,

with the proviso that at least one of A, B and C must be hydrogen.

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2. A compound of formula I according to Claim 1  
wherein Y is S.

3. A compound of formula I according to Claim 2  
wherein C is (a) hydrogen, or  
5 (b) fluoro.

4. A compound of formula I according to Claim 3  
wherein B is  
10 (a) hydrogen,  
(b) F, Cl, Br or I,  
(c) methyl or ethyl,  
(d) CF<sub>3</sub>,  
(e) vinyl,  
15 (f) -OCF<sub>3</sub>, or  
(g) -SCH<sub>3</sub>.

5. A compound of formula I according to Claim 4  
wherein A is  
20 (a) hydrogen,  
(b) F or Cl,  
(c) methyl, or  
(d) -CF<sub>3</sub>; and

wherein B is  
25 (a) hydrogen,  
(b) F or Cl,  
(c) methyl,  
(d) -CF<sub>3</sub>, or  
(e) -OCF<sub>3</sub>.

6. A compound of formula I according to Claim 5  
wherein  
30 A is hydrogen, F, Cl, methyl or CF<sub>3</sub>.  
and  
B is hydrogen, F, Cl, methyl or CF<sub>3</sub>.

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7. A compound of formula I according to Claim 1  
wherein Y is O.

5 8. A compound of formula I according to Claim 7  
wherein C is (a) hydrogen, or  
(b) fluoro.

9. A compound of formula I according to Claim 8  
wherein A is  
10 (a) hydrogen,  
(b) F or Cl,  
(c) methyl, or  
(d) -CF<sub>3</sub>; and

wherein B is  
15 (a) hydrogen,  
(b) F, Cl or Br,  
(c) methyl,  
(d) -CF<sub>3</sub>, or  
(e) -OCF<sub>3</sub>.

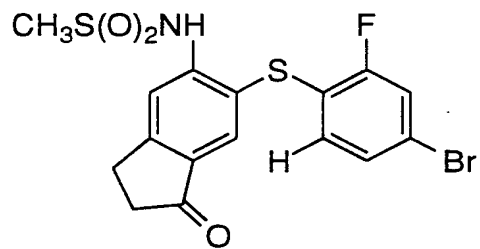
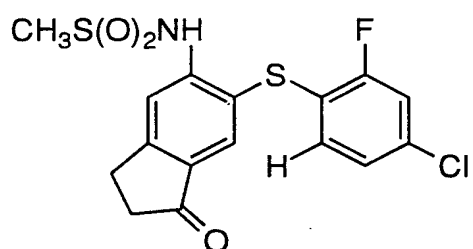
20 10. A compound of formula I according to Claim 9  
wherein B is  
(a) hydrogen,  
(b) F, Cl or Br.

25 11. A compound of formula I according to Claim 10  
wherein  
A is hydrogen, F or Cl, and  
C is hydrogen.

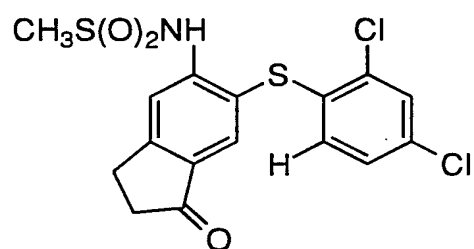
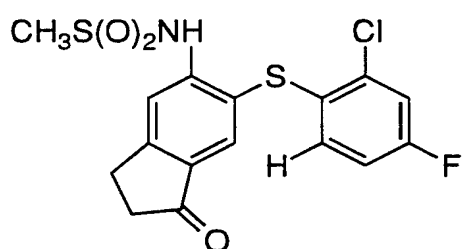
30 12. A compound of formula I according to Claim 1  
selected from

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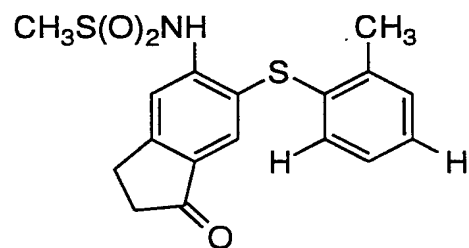
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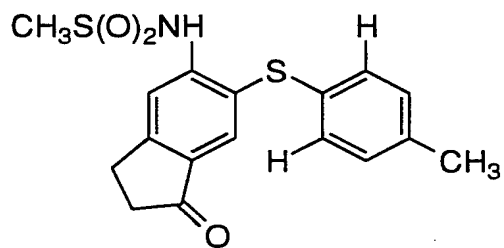


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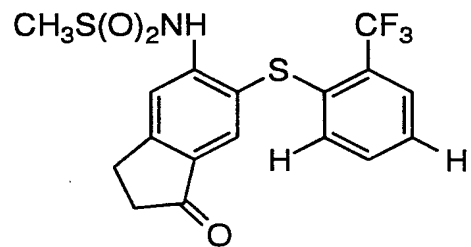


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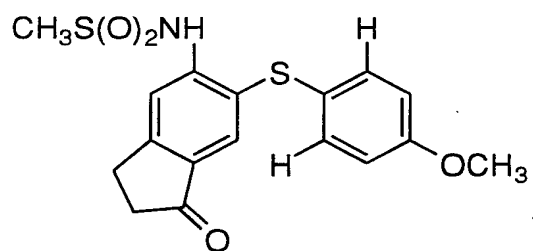
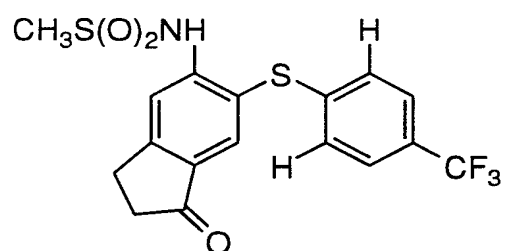
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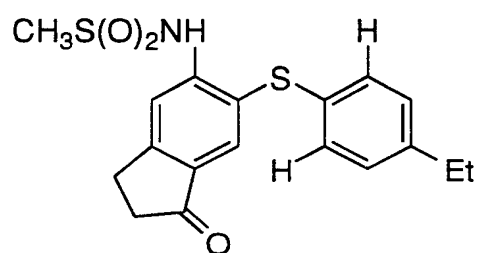
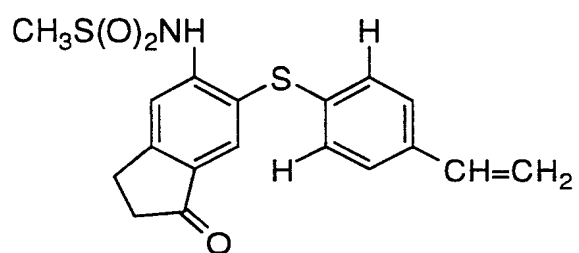


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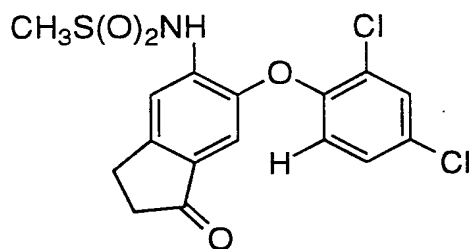
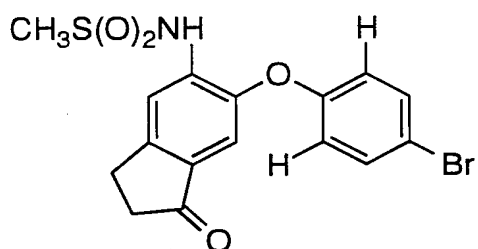
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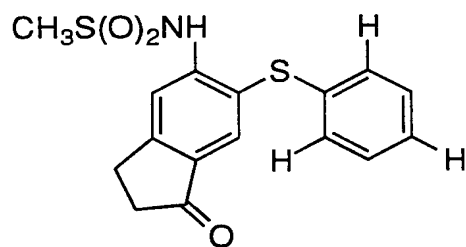
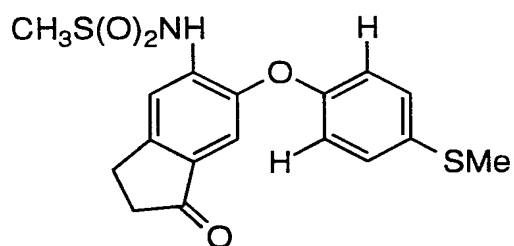
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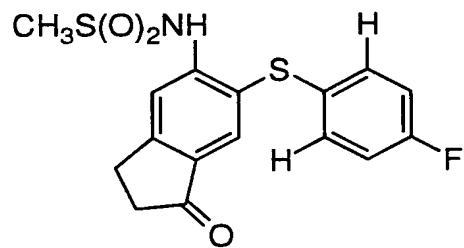
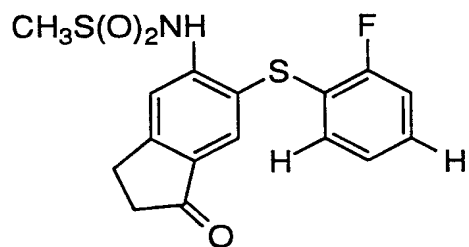
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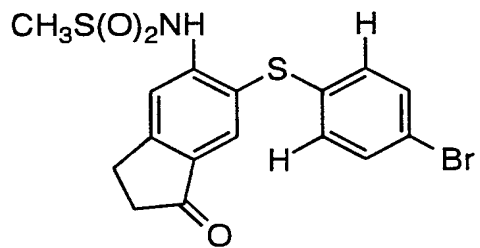
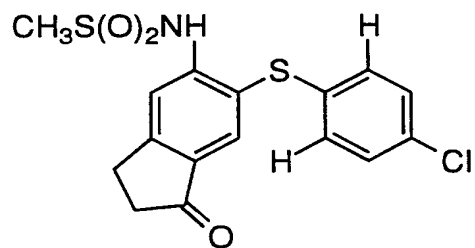


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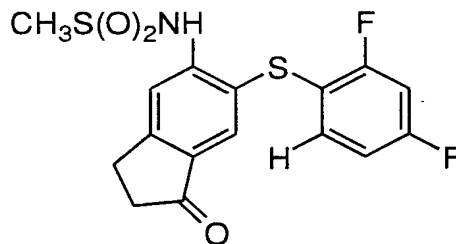
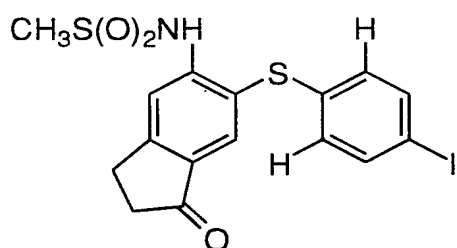
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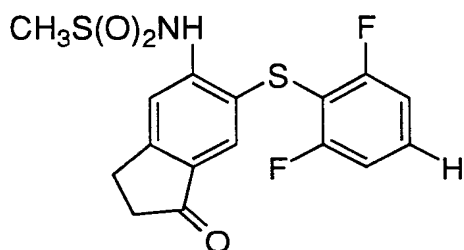
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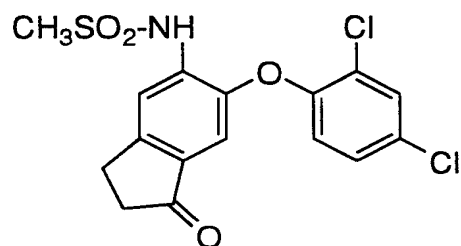
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13. A compound according to Claim 1 which is

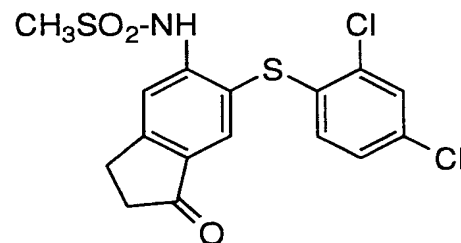
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14. A compound according to Claim 1 which is

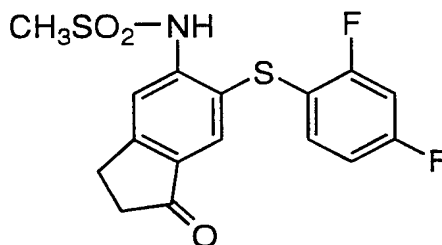
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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15. A compound of formula I

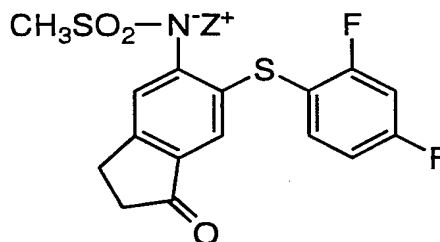
- 50 -



I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

16. A compound of formula



$\text{Z}^+$  is pharmaceutically acceptable counterion,

17. A pharmaceutical compositions for inhibiting cyclooxygenase comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound according to Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

18. A pharmaceutical compositions for inhibiting cyclooxygenase-2 comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound according to Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

19. A pharmaceutical compositions for selectively inhibiting cyclooxygenase-2 comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound according to Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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20. A pharmaceutical composition for treating inflammation comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound according to Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

21. A method of inhibiting cyclooxygenase comprising: administration to a patient in need of such inhibition of a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1.

22. A method of inhibiting cyclooxygenase-2 comprising: administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1.

23. A method of treating inflammation comprising: administration to a patient in need of such treatment of a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1.

24. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of cyclooxygenase-2 mediated disease comprising a non-toxic therapeutically effective amount of compound according to Claim 1 and at least one or more ingredients selected from a pain reliever; a potentiator; an H<sub>2</sub>-antagonist, aluminum or magnesium hydroxide, simethicone, a decongestant; an antitussive; a diuretic; and a sedating or non-sedating antihistamine.

25. A method of treating a cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases according to Claim 1, said diseases selected from the group consisting of inflammation in patients where non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) are contra-indicated, said patients having a history of gastro-intestinal lesions; bleeding problems selected from GI bleeding, coagulation disorders, anemia, or taking anti-coagulants; or said patients susceptible to NSAIDS induced asthma or renal side effects.

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26. A compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in inhibiting cyclooxygenase or cyclooxygenase-2.

5           27. A compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in the treatment of inflammation.

10           28. Use of a compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cyclooxygenase-2 mediated diseases.

15           29. A cyclooxygenase-2 inhibiting pharmaceutical composition comprising an acceptable cyclooxygenase-2 inhibiting amount of a compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20           30. An anti-inflammatory pharmaceutical composition comprising an acceptable, anti-inflammatory amount of a compound of Claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/CA 93/00535

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 5 C07C323/49 C07C311/24 C07C323/20 A61K31/18

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 C07C A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US,A,4 244 960 (E. SCHRÖDER, et al.) 13 January 1981 cited in the application see the whole document, especially examples 29-33,50 ---	1-11,20, 23,30
X	US,A,4 375 479 (E. SCHRÖDER, et al.) 1 March 1983 cited in the application see the whole document ---	1,7-11, 20,23,30
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 February 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

- 9. 03. 94

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

English, R

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int: onal Application No

PCT/CA 93/00535

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>AGENTS AND ACTIONS, vol. 19, no. 5/6 , 1986 Basel, CH, pages 374 - 375 D.P. CARR, ET AL.: 'Comparison of the systemic inhibition of thromboxane synthesis, anti-inflammatory activity and gastrointestinal toxicity of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in the rat' see compound code-named CGP 28237 -----</p>	1



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CA93/00535

**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Although claims 21-23 and 25 are directed to a method of treatment of the human or animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

**Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

**Remark on Protest**

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

Int. Application No

PCT/CA 93/00535

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A-4244960	13-01-81	DE-A- 2833202	14-02-80
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		AT-T- 3148	15-05-83
		AU-B- 532405	29-09-83
		AU-A- 4932579	07-02-80
		CA-A- 1124724	01-06-82
		EP-A, B 0009554	16-04-80
		FR-A- 2433512	14-03-80
		GB-A- 2025973	30-01-80
		JP-C- 1463029	28-10-88
		JP-A- 55020777	14-02-80
		JP-B- 63010696	08-03-88
		SU-A- 965352	07-10-82
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US-A-4375479	01-03-83	DE-A- 3103372	02-09-82
		AU-B- 555252	18-09-86
		AU-A- 7988782	05-08-82
		CA-A- 1175443	02-10-84
		EP-A, B 0056956	04-08-82
		GB-A- 2092144	11-08-82
		JP-B- 1050698	31-10-89
		JP-C- 1562757	12-06-90
		JP-A- 57176948	30-10-82
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